

**CIHM
Microfiche
Series
(Monographs)**

**ICMH
Collection de
microfiches
(monographies)**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

© 1995

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

- ☒ Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- ☐ Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- ☐ Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- ☐ Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- ☐ Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- ☒ Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- ☒ Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- ☐ Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- ☐ Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- ☐ Blank leaves added during restoration may appear
within the text. Whenever possible, these have
been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées.

☐ Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- ☐ Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
 - ☐ Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
 - ☐ Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
 - ☒ Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
 - ☐ Pages detached/
Pages détachées
 - ☒ Showthrough/
Transparence
 - ☐ Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
 - ☐ Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
 - ☐ Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index
- Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:
- ☐ Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison
 - ☐ Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison
 - ☐ Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

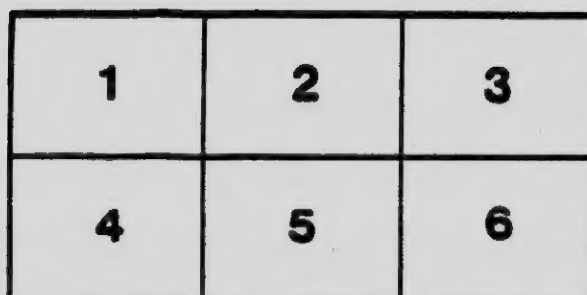
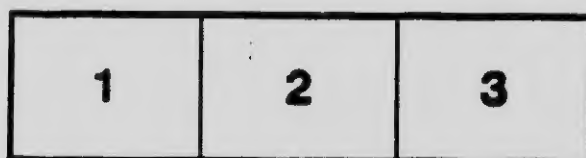
National Library of Canada

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol ➡ (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ▼ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

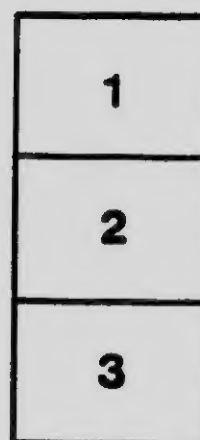
Bibliothèque nationale du Canada

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

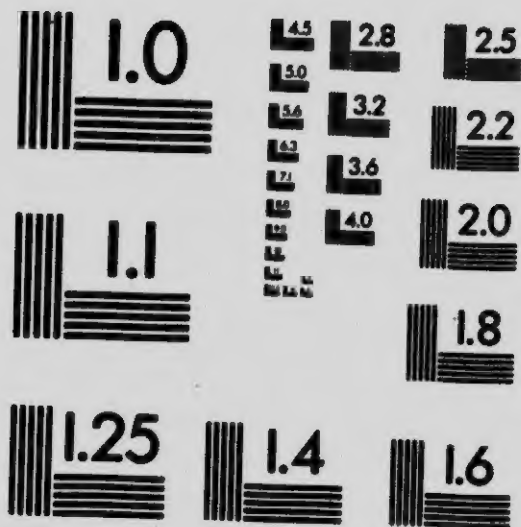
Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole ➡ signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ▼ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.



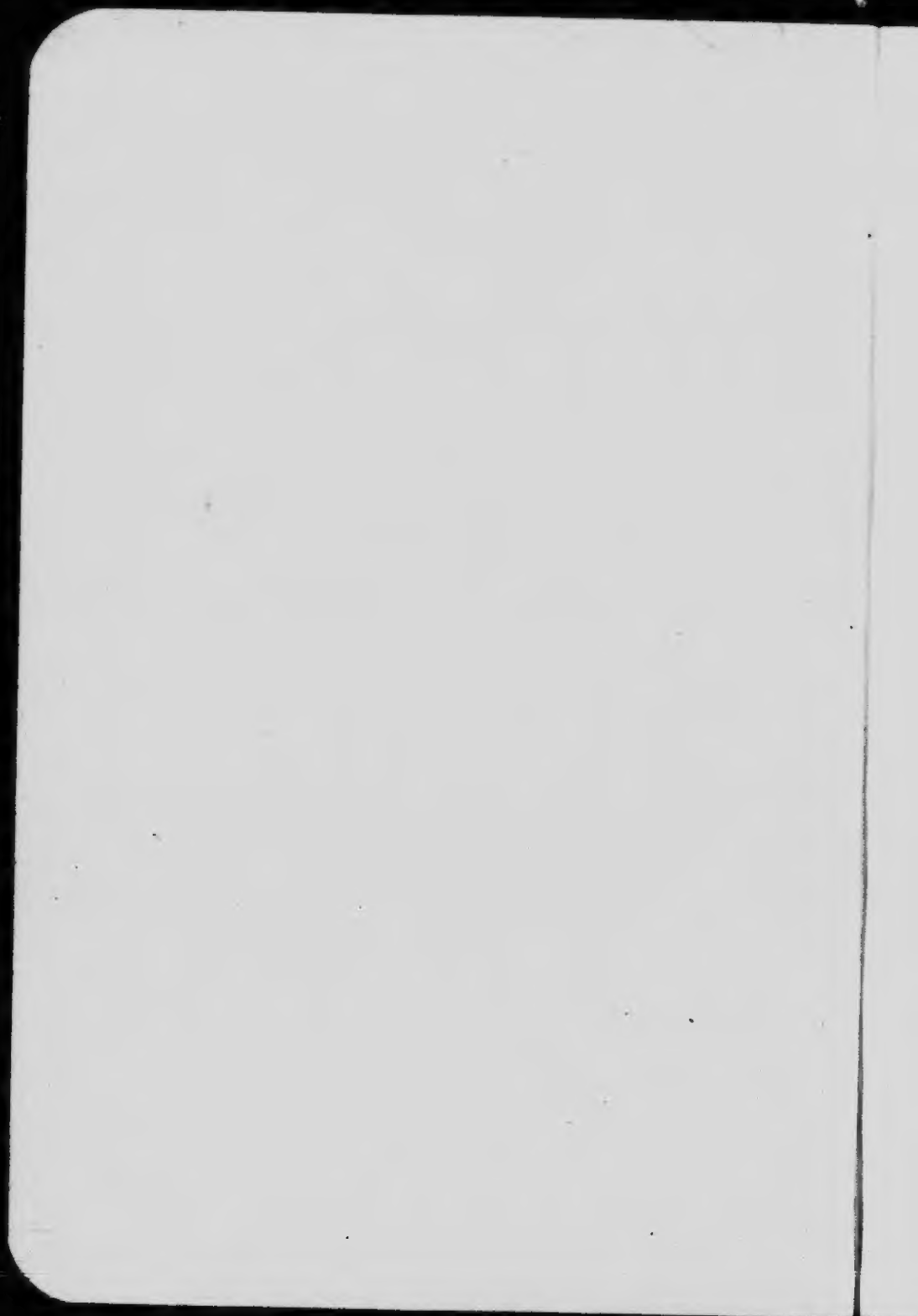
MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

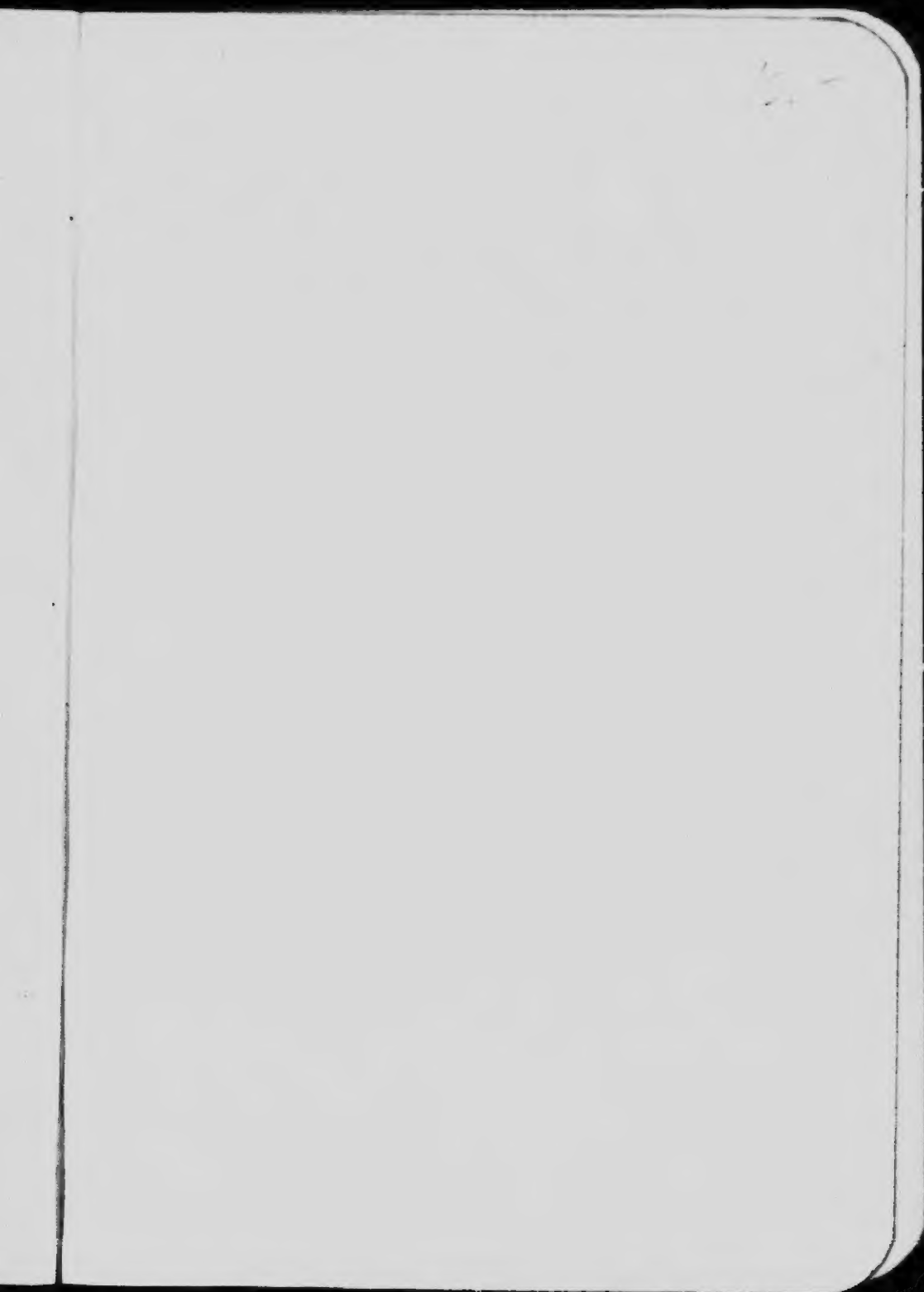
(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



APPLIED IMAGE Inc

1653 East Main Street
Rochester, New York 14609 USA
(716) 482 - 0300 - Phone
(716) 288 - 5989 - Fax







ANDREW PATERSON
FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY

THE ANNALS
IN BRIEF OF
THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY
OF QUEBEC

WITH
THE ACT OF INCORPORATION AND THE
CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS
OF THE SOCIETY



QUEBEC
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED ON THE AUTHORITY
OF THE SOCIETY

1906

HS1810

C23

Q44

C. 2

Extract from the Minutes.—It was moved by Mr. Alex. Hyde and seconded by Mr. Amos Campbell, and carried unanimously, that the Society ask Dr. Harper to write a short history of the Society from its organization to date, to be printed and bound with the new Constitution and Act of Incorporation.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

(Read on the Anniversary of 1885)

St. Andrew's Cross—nae Cross of Fire
That bids the sons of Celtic sire
Their claymores furious draw—
With sympathetic scroll unfurled,
Hath borne its summons roun' the world,
To greet us ane and a';
For Scotland yet, frae year to year,
Hath added to her fame,
And friends forgather far and near
In honour of her name;
And cheerfu' nor fearfu'
Of hindrance to our mirth,
We time then our rhyme then
In honour of her worth.

A-lowe with symphonies of hame
Our modest daffin' thinks nae shame
To woo the winsome past :
Our noblest joy's an honest pride
In sires, whase deeds heroic guide
Our faith still firm and fast ;
The liberty our forbears prized,
Though wounded oft and torn,
Now wears content its scars, baptized
With tears for those forlorn,
And binds a', to kinds a'
A helping hand to len'—
To strengthen and brenghen
The britherhood of men.

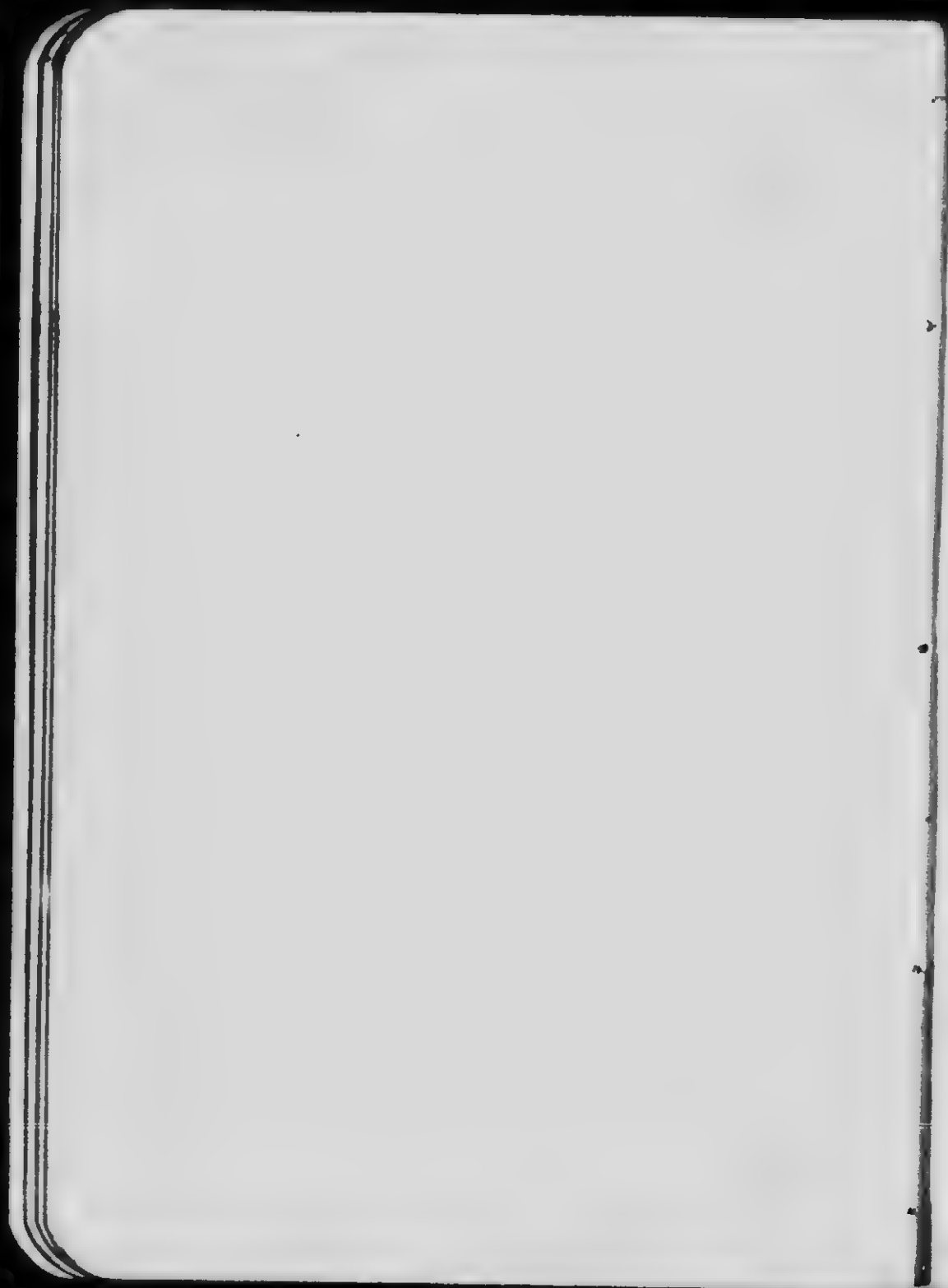
To haud our hearts in humble vein
Fate whiles may single out our ain
To sere with sorrow's fire,
Or, in disdain, may make a ba'
Of some puir brither, gin he fa'
In Clootie's treacherous mire;
But Scotia ne'er can lose her pride,
Though Fate should seem her foe,
Gin Scotsmen share, whate'er betide,
Their joy with ithers' woe,
To pray for, each day for
The weaker of our kind,
Sustaining, ne'er painin'
The broken hearts they bind.

The echoes of a strife at times
Blends discord with the Sabbath chimes
Of some sweet Highland glen,
When lordling's heel presumes to bruise
The liberty that aye embues
God's bairns to make them men :
But manhood dares its peccan raise
To sanctify the strife,
And puts to shame the tyrant's craze
That mars the sweets of life ;
And blot ne'er, true Scot ne'er
Shall thole upon the shield,
That broadly and proudly
Protects the puir man's bield,

A tribute to our patron Saint !
Love for the hearts that never faint
In doing deeds of love !
Their pibroch is compassion's call
That sweetens hate and poortith's thrall :
Their gospel's from above :
Theirs is the anthem Andrew taught—
Fair virtue's holiest hymn ;
Theirs is the love that life begot
When liberty burned dim :
Our pride then may bide then
By Scotia's proudest aim—
To care for and dare for
The love that hallows hame.



THE ANNALS OF THE SOCIETY



THE ANNALS OF THE SOCIETY



THE origin of the St. Andrew's Society of Quebec is to be traced to a well marked transition period in the history of the country, when the unrest in the colony was leading to the organization of kindred societies as rallying points for patriotic sympathies and united action in the dispensing of charity. There are to be met with in the records of the society only the slenderest threads of political significance, in its fraternal co-operation with the St. George's and St. Patrick's societies in their respective commemorative celebrations. From the first, however, even the social element and much more the political was subordinated to the charitable, the direct objects of the society being the affording of relief and advice to natives of Scotland in Canada and their descendants and the promoting of the welfare of Scottish immigrants who stood in need of assistance, and were found to be worthy of it.

The notice, that the formation of such a society in Quebec was advisable, was issued early in the month of October, 1835, to probable members, asking for a preliminary meeting to be held in the Albion Hotel. The said notice was signed by twenty of the most prominent Scottish citizens of Quebec, and was successful in bringing to a preliminary meeting, held in the same place on Friday the 9th of October 1835, twenty-eight gentle-

men, who forthwith appointed nine of their number to draft a constitution for the proposed society. That draft was presented and discussed at a second preliminary meeting which had an attendance of forty-four, when it was agreed, after full consideration and unanimous acceptance of the twenty-eight articles of the constitution, that the first meeting of the society for the election of officers should be held on the second Friday of November. At this first regular meeting of the society, the vote by ballot resulted in the election of Andrew Paterson as President, with Hon. John Neilson and Hon. John Stuart as Vice-Presidents; Rev. John Clugston and Rev. Daniel Wilkie as Chaplains; Dr. Joseph Morrin and Dr. James Douglas as Physicians; Alexander Simpson as Treasurer; John Bruce and James Gillespie as Secretaries; and the following as Managers: James Dean, George Black, Ronald McLellan, Allan Gilmour, Lewis J. McNair, Archd. Campbell, Hon. F. W. Primrose, Samuel Neilson. Robert P. Ross, Donald Fraser, Thomas Ainslie Young. As the ceremony of installing these officers had to be proceeded with on St. Andrew's Day, Messrs. William McTavish and Robert H. Gairdner were appointed a Committee of Installation—a committee which does not seem to have always been appointed in subsequent years, much as there has been a serious neglect in preserving a record of the anniversary celebrations at which these officers had their only duties to perform.

Concerning these gentlemen who were thus early entrusted with the oversight of the affairs of the society, short biographical references cannot but be helpful in emphasizing the position of importance it

took in the annals of the city. But space forbids details.

Andrew Paterson, the first to be elected president, was one of Quebec's most prominent merchants, being head of the firm of Paterson and Young. His name is the first on the list of the twenty gentlemen who took the preliminary step towards the formation of the society; the others including his business partner, A. H. Young; Alexander Simpson, city manager of the Bank of Montreal; John Bruce, secretary of the Board of Trade; Rev. Daniel Wilkie, schoolmaster and editor; Dr. Joseph Morrin, the founder of Morrin College; David Burnet, lumber-merchant; John Strang, dry goods merchant; Dr. John Charlton Fisher, editor of the *Mercury*; Allan Gilmour, lumber merchant; George Black, ship builder; James Gibb, general merchant and importer; John Thomson, lumber merchant; Dr. James Douglas, father of the patron of the Literary and Historical Society; Donald Fraser, of the Hudson Bay Company; Charles Gray Stuart, of the Custom House; James Denholm, Ronald McLellan, and James Burns.

The first president was a well known figure on the streets of Quebec, when the lumber trade and ship building business were at their best. His firm had its warehouses on the prolongation of Mountain Street, a little below Peter Street on the left hand side. His residence, still standing, he erected for himself immediately at the base of the Glacis on Ursule Street, nearly opposite the site which Chalmers Church now occupies. For many years, his house was one of the social centres of city life, at a time when the military had precedence in the hospitalities of the place. From all accounts,

Mr. Paterson was an excellent host, with an enviable fund of Scottish anecdote and personal hunting and fishing experiences, fit to enliven any company. He died in 1860, when a motion of regret was put upon the books of the society recognizing the loss it had sustained in the occurrence.

To secure a "local habitation and a place," formal application was at once made to the Committee of Management of St. Andrew's School, for permission to hold the meetings of the society therein, which was immediately granted. The minutes are therefore, for the most part, dated from that place up to 1868, when advantage was taken of one of the rooms in Morrin College placed at the disposal of the members, shortly after that institution was opened.



FROM 1835 TO 1855

THESE twenty years form a well defined initiatory period in the annals of the society, the latter date witnessing a sort of re-quickening of the society's functions, besides a revision of its constitution and by-laws. There is no record of the original constitution in the minute book, except the briefest references to its being discussed, amended and finally agreed upon, as well as a definite notice of the commission given to the Chaplains to write a preface for the booklet in which the articles were ordered to be printed seriatim.

During the first year of the society's existence, the three societies—St. Andrew's, St. George's and St. Patrick's—walked together in procession to the Anglican Cathedral, on St. George's Day, the Scottish fraternity being headed by the pipers of the 79th Highlanders, then stationed in the city under command of Lieut.-Col. Ferguson. The preparations for the united celebration involved the purchasing of banners and badges and other paraphernalia for the officers. Some of these emblems have been handed down as heirlooms to the members of to-day, though they are seldom used now, as in, and after the manner of, the memorable processions of 1836-37. There is an antiquarian interest in the notice made of the approval of the members' badge or silver cross, one or two of which are still

in existence, when it is said that "instead of the beaver, a scroll be affixed, with the name of the society thereon, and that members be recommended to provide themselves with similar ones to be had of Mr. Smillie, Mountain Street." Amidst all these preparations for festive celebrations, there was, however, never any losing sight of the main object of the society—namely, the relief of the distressed, with the usual cautious safe-guarding that is continued to the present day in the discussions over the disbursements of the Charitable Committee.

The second president of the society was the Hon. John Neilson who was elected three times to the office, namely, in 1836, 1839 and 1846. One of his successors in office had the longest reign of all the presidents, namely, the Hon. F. W. Primrose, who was first elected in 1838, to be subsequently elected in 1843 and 1844, and finally chosen annually for a continuous term from 1849 to 1853. Of the other presidents during the first period of twenty years of the society's existence may be mentioned Andrew Stuart (1837), Alexander Simpson (1840-42), John Thomson (1845), James Dean (1847), James Gibb (1848), James Gillespie (1854).

Of these early presidents the following biographical notes have been taken down from one who knew them personally.

The Hon. John Neilson, editor and proprietor of the *Gazette*, stood out prominently during his life as one of Quebec's most public-spirited citizens; and the record of his life is part of the history of the city and province. As a pioneer in newspaper work, he occupies a first rank, and no *rendezvous* was better known in the town than his corner book store and printing office on the

side of Mountain Hill facing the Chateau and standing nearly opposite the opening to Breakneck Steps. There were buildings on both sides of Mountain Street in these days up to what was known as Neilson's Corner. Mr. Neilson's death occurred in 1848 and the minutes, in referring to the event, tells us of his zeal in promoting the welfare of the society.

The Hon. F. W. Primrose, second son of an English nobleman, after making his home in Canada, became one of Quebec's most prominent lawyers. He had his office in the Old Chateau that stood where now stands the Chateau Frontenac. It was he who built for himself the middle residence of the three houses overlooking the Terrace that has become, in these later days, the property of one of Andrew Paterson's descendants. As has been said, his tenure of office as president of the society was the longest of any during its history, and a resolution of regret at his death at a ripe old age is engrossed in one of the annual reports.

Andrew Stuart is another name that marks a page in the city's history. He was for many years Solicitor-General for Lower Canada, and one of the most brilliant lawyers of the day. He was the father of the Andrew Stuart, who afterwards became chief-justice of the Superior Court and was knighted by Queen Victoria.

Alexander Simpson was city manager of the Bank of Montreal, under whose regime the present bank building was erected. He was unmarried and of retiring habits, having his home out on the St. Louis Road, in the house still known as Thornhill.

John Thomson was a wealthy lumber merchant who had his offices in the Commercial Building, Peter Street.

His residence was out at Westfield, on the St. Foye road to the east of Bijou, in a neighborhood where his descendants have had their homes for years. He was known as a man of sterling character, the right hand man of the minister of St. Andrew's Church.

James Dean was a general merchant, having connection with the shipping interests. His place of business was on Peter Street, nearly opposite where the Union Bank now stands. He had his residence on St. Geneviève Street, the Cape, in the large house behind the High School. In his time there were four James Deans in the city, with a puzzle in conversation when the one had to be distinguished from the others. James Dean, junior, was for some time secretary of the St. Andrew's society.

James Gibb at first had his store on the site of the Union Bank, but when his business became so extended as to share in the lumber trade and shipping of the port, his headquarters were removed to the Commercial Building, Peter street, with the Goudie or Gibb wharf behind it on the water front. The firm there became known as Gibb, Ross & Co., the Hon. J. G. Ross, the after-millionaire of Quebec, becoming principal of the firm, on Mr. Gibb's withdrawal. Mr. Gibb's residence and estate covered the area out at Bergerville now occupied by the St. Patrick's Cemetery. There were three James Gibbs at one time living in Quebec, and there was, as in the case of the Deans, no little confusion in distinguishing the one that was meant in conversation. A beautiful marble tablet to the James Gibb, who was president of St. Andrew's Society, adorns

the inner porch of Chalmers Church, whereon his many virtues as a man and a citizen are placed on record.

James Gillespie—the whole-hearted James, as he was called—was head of the firm of James Gillespie & Co. of Quebec, and member also of the firm of Gillespie, Moffat & Co., Montreal. Their Quebec business had its warehouses opposite Tait's Wharf, where the principal steamship lines had suitable moorage in these days. As a wealthy man, strong in all his Scottish sympathies, he was of great service to the society—in fact, to the end of his life one of its most active members. His residence was on St. Louis Road—the one that is still pointed out as having once been the residence of Bishop Mountain.

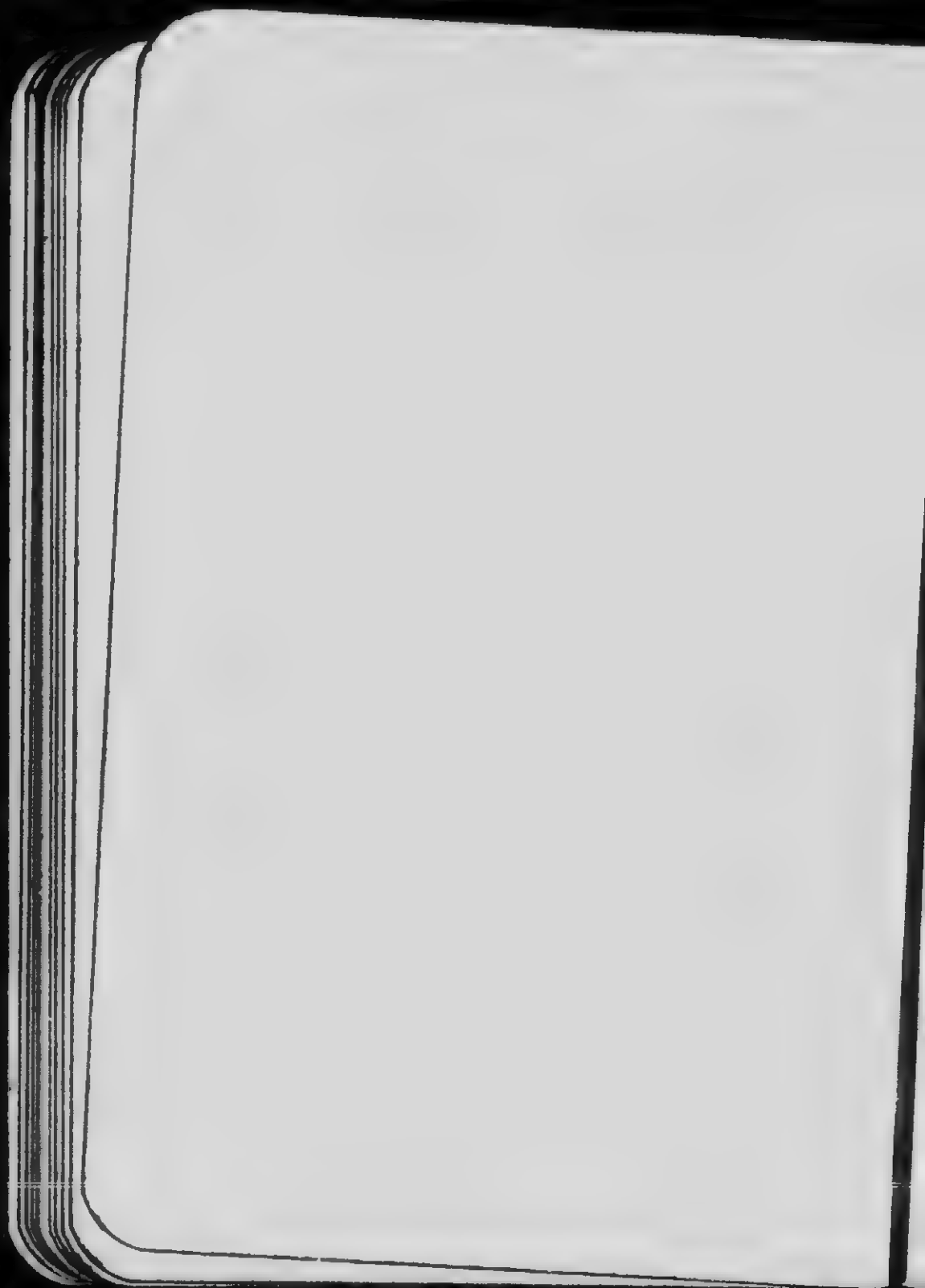
The annals of these years, with the several financial statements and discussions partly omitted in connection with the dispensing of charity, can only be traced, in such an account as this, in the briefest way. It very soon became an established order of procedure for the year that the members of the sister societies of the town should be asked to attend Divine Service on the morning of St. Andrew's Day or on the Sunday preceding or succeeding that anniversary, and that representatives from these societies should also be invited to dine with their Scottish friends on the said anniversary of the patron saint of Scotland. On these occasions the greatest care was always taken to appoint ushers to see that there was no miscarriage of hospitality. A pointed order is given for the second St. Andrew's Day celebration, namely, that the officers who came into office on that day should "do the duty of presiding officers and stewards at the dinner"; while

immediately thereafter the announcement is made that the treasurer had been able to make his first investment of two hundred pounds in the bank, "so as to procure interest for the same." And, if the members thus early were frugal and canny-going in money matters, they were none the less liberal, dividing, as they did, the whole of the collection taken on St. Andrew's Day—every cent of the \$156—between St. Andrew's Church and St. John's Church in the proportion of two-thirds to the former and one-third to the latter—all to be distributed among the poor. And, when the record is read of the multiplying demands for charity, which the managers had to discuss and decree upon at their numerous emergency meetings held often in the business offices of lower town, it is clear that they were not bent only on endowing the society with money in the bank drawing interest. Not having as yet provided itself with badges and banners, the St. Patrick's Society could not arrange, on one occasion, for the having of a procession on St. Patrick's Day; but, all the same, the officers of that society intimated their intention of receiving their brethren of St. George and St. Andrew at St. Patrick's Church when a sermon would be preached by the Rev. Mr. McMahon and a collection taken up for charitable purposes. And, by accepting the invitation, the St. Andrew's Society was thus able to indicate the main purposes of its existence in promoting union among all classes while at the same time giving of their means in charity, irrespective of creed distinctions. In April of 1837, a grand procession was pre-arranged for, in celebration of St. George's Day when a sermon was preached from the Cathedral pulpit

at
nt
re
ly
ey
ne
—
ch
ds
oe
is
he
eir
si-
ot
he
ed
ty
a
he
of
ew
be
on
ng
ole
ro-
me
ed
was
ay
pit



ST. ANDREW'S SCHOOL HOUSE



and a collection taken up for the poor of the city; and it may be remembered what a momentous year 1837 was for Canada.

The unrest from outside could not well be kept out of these societies at this time, and at the St. Andrew's Society preparatory meeting of 1837, it was decreed, after sundry motions and amendments had been defeated by a tie vote, that both the procession and the sermon should be dispensed with on St. Andrew's Day. Next year there was a distinct refusal on the part of the society to join with the city sister societies in procession to bid farewell to the Earl of Durham on his leaving Quebec for England. In 1843, moreover, when the political unrest in the country had subsided, the following resolution was passed by the society: "that the practise of walking in procession upon the arrival of governors and on other occasions, unconnected with the objects of the society, be discontinued."

The Charitable Committee in these days was chosen by the Committee of Management, and the pages of the minute book show how careful it always was in discriminating cases that were deserving from those that were not. At one time it seemed as if a serious protest would have to be entered by the Quebec society against kindred societies of other places for palming off their poor on Quebec. The storm passed over, however, without anything being done until 1843, when the secretary was instructed to intimate to the St. Andrew's Society of Montreal that the Quebec society would not in future receive recommendations from Montreal to send persons home to Britain at the

expense of the Quebec society, the claims upon the latter arising in Quebec itself being a sufficient drain upon its funds. The cases looked after from day to day were of the most varied character, some of them not without a romantic side to them, though nearly all of them were instances of destitution that had only such a society as a St. Andrew's Society to look to for relief, coming, as the victims of destitution did, for the most part, from Scotland or anxious to return to it after an unsuccessful trial of life in Canada.

In 1841, the practice of having an annual report in connection with the doings of the society for the year was inaugurated. The very first of these annual reports sets forth the main objects of the society in such excellent terms that a quotation may be acceptably made from it. The extract has evidently been composed by James Seaton then secretary, and countersigned by the president for the year, Alex. Simpson:

"We are convinced that we would much under-rate the usefulness of the society did we estimate it by the amount of pecuniary aid afforded by it to our poorer countrymen. Besides forming a bond of union among ourselves, and strengthening our ties to the land of our birth,—a land of which we may justly be proud—we conceive that the association is calculated to do much good to our countrymen who do not need the aid of our funds. We all know the immense difference between this colony and Scotland, and we are well aware that, when we first landed here, we had much to learn and something to unlearn. To any one arriving here a stranger, what is calculated more to encourage and invigorate his exertions than to find an association

of his countrymen (many of whom have been eminently successful) ready to impart to him whatever information he may stand in need of, to recommend him to employment, or to a locality where his labour—probably his only and certainly his best capital—can be bestowed to the greatest advantage,—to have demonstrated to him, by the best of all evidence, the example of those who have preceded him, that, with health industry and frugality, his ultimate success may be calculated on almost with certainty? "

This sympathetic enunciation of the objects of the society, it may be said, was uttered at a time when there was a heavier drain upon the funds of the society than usual, on account of relief afforded to certain Celtic families on their way to the Eastern Townships, at a time when a special committee had to be appointed to raise subscriptions in the city in behalf of other Scottish immigrants, about whom Mr. William Morris of Lennoxville had written, as being in destitute circumstances. The society could report next year, however, that it had a surplus of one hundred and thirty pounds, one hundred of which was ordered to be invested at interest with the corporation of St. Andrew's Church. What there was to prevent the members from holding their anniversary dinner this year is not easy to make out, seeing the celebration of the previous year was a successful one, with Sir James Macdonell, Colonel Bowles, Captain Boxer, R. N., and the Mayor of the city present. The sermon, however, which was preached by the Rev. Dr. Cook, was ordered to be printed. In 1845, occurred the lamentable fires which laid the greater part of the city in ruins, and in view

of the misery and distress caused thereby, the anniversary dinner was again not held, though from the surplus of the year the sum of one hundred pounds was again placed out at interest.

The report of 1847, has a note of alarm in it as to the decadence of interest in the affairs of the society; tracing such to the discontinuance of celebrating St. Andrew's Day "as was wont in the palmy days of the society." Over \$200 were spent in relief, "consequent on the prevailing maladies that cast so many Scottish immigrants destitute upon the shores" of Canada. The balance in the accounts was, however, as usual on the right side. The Governor-General, Lord Elgin, was graciously pleased to become patron of the society this year. An incident connected with the annual meeting is worthy of being put on record. There were thirteen present, and seven of them voted that six hundred dollars of the funds of the society should be placed in the hands of the corporation of the Quebec High School to provide for a scholarship in that institution, while six voted against it. A month afterwards a special meeting was held to reconsider the matter, when, there having been added nineteen new members to the list at a meeting between times, the motion, that had been carried by a majority of one at the annual meeting, was rescinded, and a committee struck to revise the constitution, which, moreover, never seems to have reported.

There is expressed again in the report of 1850, the regret that more interest was not taken in the affairs of the society,—a lack of interest which certainly did not continue throughout the year, since it witnessed

the preparing of an address to Lord Elgin, the Governor-General, on his arrival to take up his residence in Quebec, and one or two exciting scenes at the meetings. There seems to have grown up an element among the members of the society against the holding of an anniversary dinner at which there might be over-indulgence in the drinking of toasts which all were not inclined to take part in. As the president, Mr. Primrose, stated at the adjourned preparatory meeting, there was certainly a diversity of opinion, and it was questioned whether the committee would be able to secure a sufficient attendance at a public dinner to make it a success. And in view of this, the secretary, Mr. Railton, claimed that, since so many were prevented from joining in the social dinners, from an aversion to the drinking customs, much larger meetings could be obtained and social intercourse would be better promoted by converting the former " anniversary dinner " into a social entertainment, " where addresses and music would form the chief attraction, with fruit, etc., for refreshments, and where the ladies and juvenile branches of the society could participate in the enjoyment." A motion to this effect was passed, not without giving offense to a large number of the members, and such a " social " was afterwards held on St. Andrew's Day within the rooms of the Old Chateau, then in occupation by the Albion Lodge of Oddfellows.

Whatever the friction may have been, another effort was made at this time to have the constitution revised, on the plea that the investment of some of the funds of the society at interest did not appear on the minutes, and on the further plea that there had been some

infringement of the rules of the society. The friction seems to have found its way into the arrangements that had to be made to receive the Governor-General and in certain alterations that had to be made in the minutes at a subsequent meeting on the advice of the Rev. Dr. Cook. The address presented to His Excellency reads as follows:

To His Excellency, the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Governor-General of British North America.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the members of St. Andrew's Society of the city of Quebec, beg most respectfully to express our congratulations on Your Excellency's arrival in this city. We hail with pleasure the prospect thus afforded of enjoying the presence of Your Excellency in this the ancient capital of Canada for a more extended period than it has been hitherto our fortune to experience since Her Majesty was graciously pleased to confide to Your Lordship the government of British North America.

We feel confident that our society will derive from the presence of Your Excellency as our Patron additional incitements to promote the charitable objects for which this and similar institutions have been formed, and which are so instrumental in the encouragement of brotherly love and kindly feeling among all classes.

We desire in conclusion to express our earnest hope that health and happiness may attend Your Excellency

and the Countess of Elgin during the period of your residence in this part of the Province.

F. W. PRIMROSE, *Pres.*

GEORGE RAITON, *Secy.*

The reply to this was in terms to be appreciated by all the members, many of whom took part in the procession from the Queen's Wharf to the temporary residence prepared for the Governor in Palace street. On the evening of the 30th November following, the Governor-General, it may be said, was present at the supper and ball arranged for by the society after the usual sermon had been preached in the morning. The function was one of the most successful ever held by the society, with a balance of "thirteen pounds and three pence to the good."

Meantime the society continued diligent in looking after the conservation of its funds and the disbursement of its revenue. A number of the members being reported in arrears, it was decided to get rid of this feature of the finances as soon as possible. With no other means for ready investment at the time, the sum of \$1200 had been entrusted to the corporation of St. Andrew's Church, concerning which there seems to have been no proper record, and on the defect being rectified, the loan was augmented by \$400, thus supplementing the revenue from members' fees and church collections by \$96 interest per annum.

As the financial statements do not always appear to have been entered in the minute book, it is not easy to trace the full disbursements of the society by way of charity. The story of the relief sent to the Celtic

immigrants at Lingwick gives a glimpse of the hardships the early settler had often to encounter, as well as the charitable spirit of the Quebec Scotchmen whenever an appeal was made to them in behalf of their distressed countrymen. So liberal was the donation sent from Quebec to Lingwick that twenty pounds were afterwards returned by Judge Gairdner of Sherbrooke, who had the supervision of the distribution of the fund,—a sum which was partly spent in the local charities and partly returned to the subscribers.

At the preparatory meeting held on 28th November 1855, the affairs of the society reached a crisis after an ineffectual effort to bring about a rallying of members for the anniversary. At the meeting the Rev. Dr. Cook drew attention to the condition of affairs by moving that the quorum necessary for the transaction of business be reduced. This brought up the question again, after several lapses of committees that had failed to do anything, of the revising of the constitution and by-laws, with the hope that an increase in the interest of the society would follow. The committee appointed for the said revision included Messrs. Primrose, Dean, Gibb, Roger, Thomson, Dr. Morrin and the Rev. Dr. Cook, and the constitution which has continued up to the present day with sundry eliminations and amendments is the one found appended to these annals.

Among those of the old members of this period who are on record as having been gathered to their fathers previous to 1855, may be mentioned John Strang, member of the firm of Masson, Strang and Company, the forerunners of the firm of Thibaudeau Frères of lower town. One of the heirlooms in his family is the

silver cross of which mention is made in the foregoing narrative. Another called away was the Hon. John Neilson already referred to. Another was William Hossack, father of the members of the firm of G. and C. Hossack and of Mayor William Hossack. And still another was James Mackenzie, the pioneer of Levis, whose wealth, through the liberality of his daughter, Mrs. Turnbull, has been devoted to the erection and endowment of the Mackenzie Wing of the Jeffrey Hale Hospital. Besides these are likewise mentioned James Denholm and Alexander Robertson, the latter being the father of one who has, in these later years, served the society as secretary and president.

FROM 1855 TO 1865

THE preparatory meeting of 1856 was anything but auspicious, the records of it being meagre, with no annual report from the retiring officers. The legacy of a further request for help from the Celtic settlers of the township of Winslow had to be attended to, during the interim meetings. The case had been brought to the notice of the society by the Rev. Ewan Maclean, Presbyterian missionary in the district. "Forty families of a ship-load" says Mr. Maclean, "that came here late in the fall, found their way to Winslow, where their friends are living. One half of them can get along pretty middling with the help of their friends, but the other half are in extreme destitution and must be aided." Mr. Maclean's letter was immediately referred to Mr. Taylor, of the Canada Land Company, with the promise that \$400 would be raised for the relief of the poor settlers if he advised them that such a sum was required. The money was subsequently sent, and the society had the satisfaction of being told afterwards by the Mayor of Winslow that the donation placed these poor settlers in such a position that they would not now suffer from want of food; and subsequently a report came from Stornaway, Compton County, that they would not need further aid in 1857, their crops having been pretty good.

Without the aid sent from Quebec, it is plainly said in a letter received from the said gentleman, that many of these settlers would not have been able to raise any crops at all for that year. At this time the Society also began to give subscriptions to the Ladies' Protestant Home.

The presidents of the society for this decade were H. S. Scott, 1855; Dr. Joseph Morrin, 1856; Duncan Macpherson, 1857, 1858 and 1863; Robert Shaw, 1859; Robert Cassels, 1860; James Gillespie, 1861; William Hossack, 1862; Peter MacNaughton, 1864. Concerning these gentlemen, a fact or two may be added to their names respectively; now that they have long passed out of the memories of many of us.

H. S. Scott was a prominent hardware merchant, whose place of business, in Peter street, is still in the hands of his descendants. When retired from the activities of business life, he interested himself in every philanthropic movement in the city. Though kindly in his desire to help, he was never afraid to speak his mind freely when necessity arose, for the reforming of some one's method of doing things.

Duncan Macpherson was engaged in the wholesale grocery business, whose warehouse was in Peter Street, not far from where the Molson's Bank now stands. He was a typical Scotchman with many a lunge at those whom he knew as well as at those whom he did not know, with his favourite phrase that was Scotch enough if not over polite. He was one who took a deep interest in the society's affairs and was always on hand to help when necessity arose.

Robert Cassels was city manager of the Bank of

British North America, and had his residence at Holland House which he built. Under his management, the present bank building on Peter Street was erected. He afterwards left for Toronto to take charge of the Bank of Upper Canada to the regret of the citizens of Quebec generally. He and Alexander Simpson were associated in many another undertaking for the benefit of the city besides the St. Andrew's Society. His successor, James Gillespie, has been referred to in the preceding chapter.

William Hossack spent the earlier half of his life in the grocery business. Having retired from business in 1862, the year he was elected president of St. Andrew's Society, he spent several years in travel. On his return he took an active part in civic life, was elected city councillor, was for a short time mayor of Quebec, and for a long period of years chairman of the Protestant School Commissioners. He was a prominent member of the Literary and Historical Society and of many other of the city's institutions. His place of business was at the corner of Anne and Garden streets, while his residence was at the junction of St. John Street and the St. Foye Road.

Peter MacNaughton was at first associated as employée with the lumber firm of Allan Gilmour and Co., and afterwards became a partner in the concern. He had a beautiful residence near St. Joseph, which he afterwards sold on his taking up his residence in Scotland where he died. As a Scotsman he was interested in all that pertained to the cultivating of the right patriotic spirit in Canada. The founder of the Quebec firm was Allan Gilmour, of Glasgow, who was a resident

of Quebec at the time the St. Andrew's Society was first organized. He was one of its original founders.

Dr. Joseph Morrin was a distinguished physician of the city, whose name deserves to be remembered in the city for all time, in view of his intentions for its educational welfare. He was the founder of Morrin College, whose functions as a college have been suspended for several years.

Robert Shaw was engaged in the grocery business at the corner of Mountain Street and Peter Street, and had his residence opposite the Old Chateau Haldimand that once stood on the site now occupied by the Chateau Frontenac. He was an elder of St. Andrew's Church.

At a meeting on the 30th June, 1857, the calamity of the burning of the steamer "Montreal" with its serious loss of life, was brought up for consideration, and the secretary was directed to write to the St. Andrew's Society of Montreal, requesting information as to the necessities of the survivors, and intimating that their Quebec confreres were prepared to act on the information received with promptitude and in a spirit of liberality commensurate with the occasion. The committee appointed to secure subscriptions was instructed to draw upon the funds of the society to the extent of \$200 as a first instalment. The committee was readily successful in its efforts, a total amount of \$1,294 having been raised on the lamentable occasion. The annual report says:

"One hundred pounds of the amount collected in Quebec was remitted to the St. Andrew's Society of Montreal, being all that the officers of that society

considered it necessary to accept. The remainder was distributed, partly in clothes, partly in money, among the numerous sufferers who came to Quebec to identify the remains of the dead or to give evidence at the inquest. To these the officers of the society showed every attention; and it is but right to say that the spirit which was manifested by them amidst their bereavements and privations was honourable to themselves and creditable to the Scottish character."

A large proportion of the passengers of the "Montreal" at the time of the disaster, had come from across the Atlantic in the "John McKenzie" of which Captain Blennerhassett was chief officer. That gentleman impressed the members of the society so much "with his unwearied patience and humanity—with his tender and almost paternal interest" in those who had been his passengers across the seas, only to meet disaster after they had left his ship on their way west, that it was decided to set apart \$100 for the purchase of a piece of plate to be presented to him in the name of the St. Andrew's Society of Quebec.

The annual report of 1858, again brings to the front the complaint against the Montreal Society for paying the way only as far as Quebec, of old and unfortunate Scotch people who desired to return to Scotland but who were unable to pay for their passage across the Atlantic. For the first time, in January of 1859, the anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns was successfully celebrated by the citizens of the town by a supper and ball under the auspices of the St. Andrew's Society. The Music Hall was crowded by fifteen hundred people on the occasion, to listen to the addresses and after-

wards to take part, many of them, in the other festivities. The success of the event did not hide away the fact from the officers, at a subsequent meeting, that many of the annual subscriptions of the members remained unpaid; and on this account a committee was appointed to revise the list of membership with a view of erasing, after a two months' notice, the names of those two years in arrears.

During the summer months of 1860, there were held several meetings of the society to discuss the visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada, and as to what part the society should take in the reception to be given the distinguished visitor under the auspices of the civic authorities. When it was decided that the members should form part of the procession to and from the place of reception, a dispute arose as to the question of precedence of the several societies taking part; and, after not a little warmth of feeling between the St. George's Society and the St. Andrew's Society as to which society should have first place in the procession, in face of the generous refusal of the St. Patrick's Society to take precedence of the Scottish society, it was agreed to let the St. George's Society have its way in claiming first place. It was decided that there should be no special address presented to the Prince from the several societies, beyond the one from the City Council, which would embody the sentiments of the people as a whole without distinction of creed or nationality. On Saturday morning, at eleven o'clock, the members of the Scottish society marched in procession, some of them in Highland costume, and headed by their pipers, to join the throng assembled on the

Esplanade, where the general procession of the day was to be formed, In the report read at the preparatory meeting in 1860, there is not much said of the Prince's visit, but there was not a little said on the precedence question, with some strong language in the resolutions proposed that were promptly and prudently voted down. After an exchange of correspondence between the societies concerned, the question was allowed to drop for the time being, only to be more mildly revived again when the first Governor-General of the Dominion visited Quebec.

Whatever the cause, about the time the dispute was at its height, Sir Fenwick Williams of Kars, the Lieutenant-General of the Forces in Canada, sent a present of twenty dollars to the society, the letter containing the present being dated from Government House and signed by Captain F. De Winton, R. S., the Governor-General's A. D. C. In the subsequent month of May, the same year, Mr. Robert Cassels, having to remove to Toronto, made a donation to the society of twenty dollars, on his retirement from the presidency; and, in return, the society appointed him a life member. John Laird was selected as president for the rest of the year. A donation of fifty dollars was also received from the Hon. Isaac Buchanan of Hamilton, as supplementary to the subscriptions raised in Quebec for the relief of the passengers of the shipwrecked S.S. "United States." The financial position of the society suffered some decline, on account of the large number of Scotchmen who found their way to Quebec on their return to their native land, shunning, as they were obliged to do, the trade disturbances incident to the Civil War. The full



MORRILL COLLEGE BUILDING

disbursements out of \$246 were \$175.29, leaving the balance in hand about the same as in the previous year.

The year 1862 saw the society in such straits, with a total expenditure of \$476.65, and twenty-nine members in arrears, that a motion was made to the effect that, should the collections not be sufficient to pay the balance due the treasurer and to make some provision for the winter's work of the society, the officers be authorized to draw one hundred dollars from the capital of the society, the same to be applied to instant necessities. Such a motion was not carried, a committee instead having been appointed to secure subscriptions in behalf of the charitable work of the society to the amount of two hundred dollars. The heavy payments arose from the necessities of the settlers of Winslow who were again in want. It does not seem, however, to have dispirited those who had the interests of the society at heart, since, at the instance of one of the members, it was decided to celebrate the anniversary by a ball on Monday, Dec. 1st. After discussion, the motion in favour of a ball was substituted by a proposal to hold a promenade concert to be followed by a dance.

From the repeated lack of a quorum during the year, there were no quarter'y meetings. The annual meeting of 1864, however, brought brighter prospects. There was a marked reduction in the number of the beneficiaries of the society, while the balance in hand amounted to \$159.74, supplemented by special subscriptions and collections from St. Andrew's Church and Chalmer's Church. In these early days there were more cases of destitution for the society to attend to

than there are to-day, considering the lack of organizations for systematic charitable work in the city. And this was no doubt the justification advanced in the appeals the officers had to make every year for collections from the two Presbyterian churches of the city supplementary to their funds. In 1865, no less than fifty persons had to be provided for, while passages to the west and also to Scotland had often to be secured, for those who found themselves unable to pay their way. This year the society found among its assets a watch valued at from fifteen to twenty dollars, received from a person whose passage was paid to the old country, while a widow and three children forwarded by the sister society of Toronto, had to be provided for on their way to the old country, with free passages secured at the instance of the warm-hearted captain of the steamship "Himalaya." The balance in favour of the society this year was \$219.14, though there was no effort made to add to its stock account.



FROM 1865 TO 1875



THOUGH the society was now one of the most firmly established of the charitable associations in Quebec, there were times of inaction in its fraternal functions that kept its operations of charity distribution not a little out of public sight. During the decade of which this chapter is an account, there were times of depression and times of expectancy, with no civic events but one in which the society was called upon to take part. The death of Mr. James Gillespie, one of the most active of its members and one of its original founders, was severely felt. He had been president in 1854—a public spirited citizen and a prominent member of St. Andrew's Church. The presidents of this period were Robert Shaw, 1865 ; Daniel Wilkie, 1866 ; John C. Thomson, 1867, 1868 and 1869 ; J. W. Cook, 1870 ; William Walker, 1871 and 1872 ; P. MacNaughton, 1873 ; and the Hon. D. A. Ross, 1874, and for the next three years continuously. Of these Robert Shaw has been referred to in the records of the last decade. Of the others the following brief notes for identification may be made:

Daniel Wilkie was the nephew of the Rev. Daniel Wilkie, one of the founders of the society. He conducted a classical school in these early times in a

building that once stood behind the old Court House near the present site of the Church Hall of the Anglican Cathedral. The nephew at first assisted his uncle in the work of that gentleman's classical school, and was afterwards transferred to the High School, where he laboured as a teacher up to the time of his death. The two Wilkies made a name for themselves as skilful teachers in the city of their adoption, the elder having had a monument erected to his memory in Mount Hermon Cemetery by those who had once been his pupils.

John C. Thomson, son of one of the founders of the society, and namesake of the Rev. Dr. Cook, was for many years one of the society's most enthusiastic members, taking part in all its operations for many years. His name is not likely to be forgotten in connection with the annals of the Young Men's Christian Association and Jeffrey Hale Hospital.

W. Cook was the clever son of an intellectual father, the Rev. Dr. Cook. He died at a comparatively early age and is still spoken of as one of the most popular of the rising young lawyers of the city. He climbed to the position of president of the society through the secretaryship, and the minutes to-day indicate how well he filled both positions. His father had been one of the chaplains of the society from the time he came to Quebec, and his biography demands more space than can be given to it in this brief record. He was ever ready to give of his time to the demands of the society when fulfilling the duties of chaplain.

William Walker was nephew of the Hon. William Walker, under whose auspices he came to Canada. He was curator of his uncle's estate and for many years held

the office of official assignee. His place of business was in St. Peter Street and his residence near DeSalaberry Street. No more sterling character was ever known of in Quebec than William Walker's, upright in all his dealings and public-spirited to a fault. He spent the last years of his life in Montreal. His successors in office, Peter McNaughton and Hon. David A. Ross, have been referred to elsewhere in these annals.

The disastrous fire in St. Roch was an event which aroused sympathy for Quebec from all parts, awakening an interest in the charitable functions of the St. Andrew's Society of Quebec, while assiduously attending to the wants of some of the sufferers. The Glasgow St. Andrew's Society forwarded \$50 for the relief of the destitute, a sum which was immediately placed in the hands of the chaplains, the Rev. Dr. Cook and the Rev. Mr. Clark for judicious distribution. Whatever was the incentive, no less than forty new members were elected at one of the quarterly meetings of 1867, which ended to brighten up the prospects of the society, though the large expenditure that followed the distress in the city at this time, left the accounts with a balance to the good of only a few dollars.

The event of 1869 was the presenting of an address to the first Governor-General of the confederated Dominion of Canada. The address is as follows:

To His Excellency, Sir John Young, Bart., Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, etc., etc.

May it please Your Excellency:

The St. Andrew's Society of Quebec hastens, on the occasion of your first visit to Quebec, to express to Your Excellency their feelings of loyalty to their Most Gracious Sovereign, and the pleasure it gives them to see her representative in this the ancient capital of Canada.

The St. Andrew's Society, as in duty bound, takes cognizance of eminent Scotsmen, and rejoices to see in Your Excellency another instance of the eminence which has been so frequently attained by men of Scottish origin. They earnestly trust that the period of your administration may be marked by happiness and progress, and that during it there may grow and strengthen in Canada a national Canadian feeling. English, Irish, French and Scottish societies serve a good purpose in keeping up the traditions of the old lands, but a Canadian's first duty lies to Canada.

The members of the St. Andrew's Society have only to add that they cordially assist in welcoming Your Excellency and Lady Young to Quebec, and trust that you may carry away pleasant remembrances of your visit.

JOHN C. THOMSON, Pres.

JOHN MACNAUGHTON, Secy.

On the occasion of the reception given to His Excellency and the presentation of the address from the national societies of the city, the above among them, the old friction-producing question of precedence again came up for discussion. The St. Andrew's Society, as is well known, was the first society of the kind established in Quebec; and in the matter of precedence in any com-

bined action of the kindred societies in the city, there had been something of an informal rule recognized—whether the St. George's Society had given up its claims advanced on a previous occasion or not—whereby there would be no disputing in future to mar any celebration in which they had all to take part. By this rule the St. Jean Baptiste Society would not abide. In face of its refusal, it was agreed that, for the moment, the four societies should draw lots, which was done, with the lot falling in favour of the St. Andrew's Society. And finally it was proposed that in future the first place should be occupied by each society in rotation, the society having precedence on one particular occasion to be last on the next occasion—an arrangement to that effect to be subsequently confirmed by all of the societies, and an agreement drawn up bearing the signatures of the presidents of all of them. There is no further record of what befell the proposal, though at the Queen's Jubilee precedence seems to have been given by the St. George's Society, *sun sponte*, to the St. Andrew's Society.

The report of 1869 declares that the condition of the society was very satisfactory. The increase of membership and the amount of the subscriptions are claimed to have been the largest for many years—the balance in favour of the funds, from being but a few dollars at the end of the preceding year, having been increased to one hundred and forty dollars. So much enthusiasm, indeed, seems to have prevailed as to the future, that a proposal to have the society incorporated by Act of Parliament was unanimously agreed to, a letter being extant thanking the Hon. George Irvine, one of the most prominent of the lawyers of the city and a member of

the Legislative Assembly, for seeing to the carrying out of the same.

A week before the preparatory meeting for 1870, a motion was carried, to the effect that inasmuch as there is an amount due the St. Andrew's Society by the trustees of St. Andrew's Church, a mortgage be asked securing the same at the rate of seven per cent per annum. The said motion is referred to in the annual report, and subsequently, in February, the society was informed by letter that the trustees of the church had unanimously agreed to issue such a mortgage on the church property at the rate of interest asked for. The matter seems to have been finally settled by the trustees of the church paying over into the hands of the president of the society "on account of the debt due by them to the society, the sum of \$900." At a special meeting it was decided that this amount be invested in Quebec Bank Stock. In 1873 a record of the assets of the society shows investments to its credit of \$1470.32 yielding interest.

With more funds for charitable purposes, the interim meetings were not without a fair measure of business to transact, in connection with cases of destitution and want. The practice of having collections made in the two Presbyterian churches in behalf of the funds, was evidently in the way of being abandoned at this time, though not without an effort being made by the officers to have it continued. Without such assistance, the society, however, neglected no part of its charitable work. In one year there were thirty-five persons who received aid, in another seventeen, and in another twenty-five, with an average of about the latter figures,

no year being without its expense of transportation of poor people to Britain or to their friends in remote parts of Canada and the United States. Indeed a second remonstrance had to be sent to the Montreal society for not assuming more of the burden of transportation provided for those persons whom they had forwarded only as far as Quebec and who required of necessity to go further to save them from subsequent destitution.

The society in the last year of this period returned to the old method of celebrating St. Andrew's Day by a dinner, which was of great service in resuscitating the social relations among the members, and resulted in a supplementing of the funds by over twenty dollars—the balance in hand after the entertainment committee had paid all expenses.

The question of offering inducements to Scottish immigrants to settle in Quebec was mooted at one of the interim meetings during the last year of the decade, but neither this nor an invitation to assist the movement in favour of founding a chair of Celtic Language and Literature in Edinburgh University received final countenance, seeing the funds of the society were all so much needed for charitable purposes in and around the city.



FROM 1875 TO 1885



THE proposal of founding a St. Andrew's Home for old men of Scottish descent has frequently been advocated in Quebec, though the necessity for such has never appeared to be very pressing. The proximity of the Montreal Home for indigent Scotchmen, and the very few cases of such indigence in Quebec, led the Quebec society to put on record their opinion in 1876 that it would be advisable not to establish a second home in the province, but to contribute their mite towards the support of the Montreal institution, with a view of availing themselves of its advantages should any of their unfortunate countrymen need such a shelter in their declining years.

Quebec was visited again in the summer of 1876 by disastrous fires which rendered hundreds of its luckless citizens, for the time being, homeless; but, since among these only three Scottish families severely suffered, the funds of the society were not drawn upon to any large extent, the two Presbyterian congregations of the city having now "poor funds" of their own to draw from in dispensing charity on their own account. The unwritten suggestion of having sermons preached alternately by the clergymen of these congregations, on or about the anniversary of St. Andrew's Day, seems to have become

recognised during this period, the collections from the united celebration being placed to the credit of the society. These collections generally amounted on an average to forty or fifty dollars.

There was quite a flutter created in Quebec over the arrival of the Marquis of Lorne as Governor-General in 1879, and since His Excellency was of distinguished Scottish birth, preparations were inaugurated by the society some time previous to the event of his actual visit to the city, to celebrate the event. An address was drawn up to be forwarded to the Marquis for approval, the banners and regalia of the society were ordered to be repaired for the occasion, and a committee appointed to raise subscriptions to meet the expense connected with the reception, illuminations, etc. A damper, however, was thrown upon some of the expectations of the members, when it was learned that His Excellency had declined the receiving of a separate address from the society, on the plea that the address from the corporation of the city would sufficiently embody the sentiments and feelings of all the different nationalities. All the same, the Marquis received a right royal welcome in Quebec.

Another disastrous fire occurred in 1881 which swept the St. John suburbs. Very few Scottish families suffered seriously, at least no one made application to the society for relief, and a reply was sent to the St. Andrew's Society of Montreal, to that effect, when an offer was made to assist in providing relief.

The annual reports for the rest of this period are made up, for the most part, of the usual references to the routine of business, with no striking events to

notice. The practice of having a sermon preached on or about St. Andrew's Day was continued, though the celebration of the day, by way of social entertainment, seems to have been suspended for the time being. In 1883, the Rev. Dr. Barclay, of Montreal, preached the sermon with much acceptance before a crowded church. The number of cases relieved did not vary to any large extent from year to year, while a careful eye was always kept upon the finances and the necessary investments. From all sources the revenue of the society amounted to \$593.83, and from the balance left over two shares in the Merchants' Bank were purchased.

In May of 1885, a memorial from the society, acting conjointly with its sister societies of the city, was forwarded to the federal Minister of Agriculture urging him to use his influence in having abolished the regulation which had led to the discontinuing of the payment of inland fares by immigrants arriving at Point Levis. The payment of such fares in behalf of sending destitute persons to their destination was found to be a great tax on the charitable societies. The effect of the memorial was that reduced fares were again available on representation being made to the proper authorities that the applicants were immigrants deservedly requiring help.

The presidents of this period were Hon. D. A. Ross elected continuously for four years ; W. D. Campbell continuously for a like period, and William Rae for three years.

The Hon. David A. Ross was one of the leading lawyers of the city, having been member of the government and finally member of the Legislative Council. He was

gifted in all that pertained to Scottish literature and continued his interest in the society even after his term of office expired and up to his death.

W. Darling Campbell was a prominent notary and average adjuster of the city. He was known as a public spirited citizen with sympathies and tastes pronouncedly Scottish. He was a son of Archibald Campbell, one of the founders of the society, who was subsequently chosen one of the members of the first committee of management.

William Rae was head of the firm of the Allans, Rae Steamship Company. He had his office cut at Pres-de-Ville, where he was always accessible to any demand on his sympathy in behalf of those needing assistance. Connected as he was with the Allans, of Montreal, he was a man of great influence in Quebec commercial circles.

6

FROM 1885 TO 1895



THE routine of the meetings was by this time uniformly defined by the attending to three main duties, namely, the setting apart of liberal allotments of the funds to such charitable institutions as the Ladies' Protestant Home, the Jeffrey Hale Hospital, and the Women's Christian Association; the inducing of all Scotchmen and their descendants in the community to enrol themselves as members of the society; and the arranging for the celebration of the anniversary by a lecture, concert, or dinner and by engaging some clergyman to preach a sermon on the Sunday nearest to the 30th of November. However, the preparations for the social aspect of these celebrations sometimes failed to materialize, the holding of divine service was never neglected.

The presidents of this decade were J. M. Harper, 1885, 1886 and 1887; Peter Johnston, 1888 and 1889; D. H. Geggie, 1890 and 1891; William Brodie, 1892 and 1893; A. D. Webster, 1894 and 1895.

During this period there is to be met with the record of the death of Dr. James Douglas, formerly one of the physicians of the society, whose son, James Douglas, LL.D., has lately given liberally of his means to the Literary and Historical Society, in whose rooms in Morrin

College, the St. Andrew's Society has latterly held its meetings. Also a record is made of the death of the Hon. James Gibb Ross, Senator, whose legacies have been shared in by all the Protestant charities of the city, as well as a record of the death of his amiable and popular brother, John Ross, wholesale merchant. The deaths are also recorded of Alexander Fraser, grocer, Roderick McLeod, druggist, Dr. Rowand, physician, John Fraser, master cooper, James Hossack, manufacturing confectioner, John Mackay, and Professor Coull. Prominent among the obituary notices in the minutes are the announcements of the deaths of Rev. Dr. Cook, of St. Andrew's Church, and of Rev. Dr. Clark, of Chalmer's Church, so long the associated chaplains of the society. A special minute was prepared with reference to Dr. Cook's extended connection with the society and the interest he had taken in its welfare.

The anniversary celebrations, with the preaching of the annual sermon always provided for on the Sundays as before, do not seem to have been any more intermittent than during previous periods. In 1885, a supper was arranged for in Morrin College Hall, with the usual accompaniment of patriotic toasts and speeches. In 1886 the anniversary was celebrated by a lecture on Robert Burns delivered by the Rev. John Williamson, of Montreal. As the minutes say, there was a large gathering present, including the Mayor of Quebec and the presidents of the sister societies. After the public gathering, the members of the society adjourned to the parlor, where supper was spread for them. In 1887 a Scottish concert was given in the Y.M.C.A. Hall as a celebration of "the day and all who honored it." In

1890 the president entertained the officers of the society at supper at his residence. In 1891 a successful conversation was held in Morrin College Hall on St. Andrew's Day, and in 1895 the anniversary was made a city event by a grand concert given in the Academy of Music, for which a special vote of thanks was passed commending the committee for its enterprise in bringing the celebration to such a successful issue.

The exceptional charities dispensed during this period were not of any more importance than the proposal to help out the movement in favour of organizing a home for indigent males as had been done for indigent females by the founding of the Ladies' Protestant Home, or the action taken in the case of the unfortunate Donald Morrison, of Megantic, to whom the sum of twenty dollars was voted to secure for him a fair trial. This was the largest amount the society, according to its rules, could vote in behalf of any one person in one year. But when it became known that his health had been undermined during his term of imprisonment in the penitentiary, with little hope of his recovery, the sympathy of the society was aroused in his behalf. A petition was presented to the Governor-General recommending the unfortunate man's case to His Excellency's special consideration. To that petition came the following reply:

"I am directed to inform you that His Excellency the Governor-General is pleased to order that this convict be released from the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, and that the warden of that penitentiary has been instructed accordingly." This came from the office of the Secretary of State. A pathetic ending to the efforts of the

society in this connection is a letter received from the parents, brothers, and sisters of the dying man, expressing their thanks to the Quebec Scotchmen who had shown "their good intentions towards their unfortunate son and brother."

The movement, in favour of founding a home for Scottish indigent males, had been suggested previous to this time by the presenting of a memorial to the authorities of the Ladies' Protestant Home. Informal intimation was made to the society that Mr. Frank Ross, the principal beneficiary of Senator Ross's will, had the intention of founding such a home for males.

During this period, a revision of the constitution and by-laws was ordered, the whole to be printed in a booklet of twenty pages or so, for the use of the members. That booklet, now out of print, is the immediate forerunner of this little volume.

At the time of the Queen's Jubilee a silver medal was ordered to be struck at the expense of the society, to be competed for by the pupils of the Protestant public schools of the city.

The dispute concerning the holding of the meetings of the society in the Morrin College Building came to a timely end by the governors re-granting the privilege *con amore*. The practice continued of having the annual sermon preached alternately in St. Andrew's Church and Chalmers Church, one of these churches being closed on the occasion.

The finances of the society also continued to improve there being in 1891 a balance in behalf of the society of \$429.87. Of this amount, increased donations were

given to the Jeffrey Hale Hospital, the Ladies' Protestant Home, and the Women's Christian Association, while one hundred dollars was set aside as a possible investment in bank stock. The receipts for 1892 were \$735.79.

FROM 1895 TO 1905

THE current events of the last period of the society's existence, with which this narrative deals, being fresh in the minds of the members, do not call for any extended details. The charities were so carefully, though generously disbursed, that there arose a little internal friction over the methods of distribution which added to the interest of the meetings. The Salvation Army was placed upon the list of the general beneficiaries; one hundred dollars being granted at first on the condition that accommodation be provided during the year for a definite number of destitute persons sent to the army's quarters by the proper officers of the society. In 1904, the amounts paid to the five charitable associations on the society's list were: to the Jeffrey Hale Hospital, \$30; to the Women's Christian Association, \$20; to the Salvation Army, \$20; to the Sailor's Institute, \$20; and to the Ladies' City Mission, \$20. During the same year the sum of \$237.28 was distributed in charity to individuals in destitute circumstances. It is to the credit of the society that the almoner and the Charitable Committee are under instructions to seek out cases of destitution that come under the care of the society in terms of the constitution.

The presidents of the society for this period were D. R. MacLeod, 1896; W. C. Scott, 1897 and 1898; John T. Ross, 1899 and 1900; Archd. Miller, 1901 and 1902; D. J. Rattray, 1903; Alex. Robertson, 1904; Frank Glass, 1905.

The social side of the society is never lost sight of at the preparatory meetings, committees always being appointed to make arrangements to celebrate St. Andrew's Day with a dinner, concert or social gathering. The dinners of 1899 and 1901 were memorable gatherings, as were also one or two of the concerts of the period, one of them realising for the society's entertainment fund as much as ninety-five dollars. Of the distinguished preachers, beyond the society's own chaplains, who took part in the church services of these years may be mentioned Rev. J. Mansell, of Quebec; Rev. Dr. Edgar Hill, of Montreal; Rev. Dr. Macrae, of Quebec; Rev. Dr. Herridge, of Ottawa; and Rev. Professor MacNaughton, of Kingston.

It is on record that the members of the society formed part of the procession arranged for by the city corporation on the occasion of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, headed by their pipers and distinguished in line by their insignia and banners. A sum of money was also voted to meet the expense of bonfires to be lit when darkness fell upon the rejoicing city. Nor did the members fail later on, to give tokens of their loyalty when the Queen died and her son Edward VII ascended the throne, by passing resolutions of condolence and patriotism. On Saturday, the 2nd of February, 1901, St. Andrew's Society and the sister societies of the city were invited to be present at the memorial service in

the Anglican Cathedral, "wearing their respective badges surmounted by a crepe rosette." It was a proud day for the society when the members had read to them a letter from the Governor-General thanking them, in the name of the King himself, for the said expression of their loyalty and affection towards him. The proposal to present addresses to Lord Aberdeen on his retirement from office and to Lord Minto on his arrival in Canada, for some reason or other, did not meet with a like acceptance, and the illuminated address to the latter, it is said, still remains one of the assets of the society.

On a previous page, mention has been made of the proposal of founding a Home for indigent males; and it may be as well to give here the latest information on the subject as taken from a minute of 26th January, 1899. It was stated at the meeting of that date that the late Mrs. G. R. Renfrew had bequeathed to the Ladies' Protestant Home ten thousand dollars for the purpose of having such a Home attached to that institution.

The finances during this period place the affairs of the society in a favourable light; the receipts from all sources having been in 1905, \$820.13, with a balance in the bank to its credit to the amount of \$291.52.

Among the members whose deaths have been put on record in the society's book during this period are Hon. D. A. Ross, a former president referred to elsewhere; W. D. Campbell, another former president; George R. Renfrew, the wealthy fur merchant of Buade street; J. D. Gilmour, grandson of one of the founders of the society; David Kerr, painter; and Wil-

liam Sutherland, for years one of the most devoted of the members of the Charitable Committee.

The issue of such a record as this has been no sudden impulse of the society. For nearly ten years there has been some committee or other entrusted with the amending of the constitution, but like some of the committees appointed to see after the social celebrations, these committees on the revision of the constitution, etc., have only been able to report progress from time to time, until at the meeting of November last (1905), the recommendations of the revising committee were examined and finally adopted with sundry amendments. This memorial to accompany the latest revision, being condensed, cannot but be imperfect from omissions. The story of the society's growth has been unified as far as possible, and its record of charities dispensed, of brotherly kindness promoted, and of royalty kept aflame towards the British Empire and its monarch, cannot but be a story, however imperfectly told, of the deepest interest to the members of the St. Andrew's Society of Quebec as they think of their own present, that is by and by to become the past of the land we live in, and the monument of their own efforts in things great or small.

Among the many members who once took an active interest in the affairs of the society but who have since passed away, may be mentioned Arch. Campbell, Her Majesty's notary as he was called, father of one of the presidents of the society; Rev. John Clugston, M. A., Minister of St. John's Church, who was for many years one of the chaplains of the society; Arch. Laurie, dry goods merchant, whose places of business were

successively on John Street and Peter Street, and whose residence was on the far side of the St. Charles River; Thomas Gibb, merchant; James Seaton, the faithful secretary of the society; R. C. Geggie, the school-master of St. Andrew's School; William McLimont, wholesale dry goods merchant; John S. Hossack, son of James Hossack, elder of Chalmers Church; James Turnbull, of the Public Works Department and father of Lieut.-Colonel Turnbull, first commandant of the Cavalry School in Quebec; John Gilmour, lumber merchant; Hon. John Malcom Fraser, seigneur of Mount Murray; James B. Forsyth, lumber merchant and father of Lieut.-Colonel Forsyth, Collector of Customs; Charles Gray Stewart, of H. M. Customs and original owner of Westfield on the St. Foye Road, and his son, McLean Stewart, of the Crown Timber Office; Michael Stevenson, lumber merchant and cove-owner; John Wilson, steamboat owner; and George Bissett, owner of the foundry on Valier Street.

Some of the more active members of the society who are still remembered by the present generation, but of whose removal by death the minutes neglect to make special mention, deserve a place in this record:

Charles Roger, of the *Mercury* staff, who removed to Ottawa where he died; his son was a member of the printing firm of McLean, Roger and Co.; Robert Neill, elder of Chalmers Church and master boiler maker, who resided in St. Roch; John Laird, the well known insurance agent, who had his residence facing the Governor's Garden; James Stevenson, manager of the Quebec Bank, who was well known as one of the keenest of Quebec golfers; William Cassils, treasurer of the

society at one time, who died in Montreal; Rev. Duncan Anderson, the genial divine, ornithologist and author, of Lévis and Chaudière; Robert Brodie, flour merchant, and his warm-hearted brother Thomas; Dr. W. J. Anderson, who once was president of the Literary and Historical Society; John Hossack, the notary, and John Young, his brother-in-law; Robert Mitchell, commission merchant and father of a former secretary of the society; Peter Sinclair, stationer, whose place of business was near the junction of John Street and Palais Street; Arch. Nicoll, an employee of Gilmour & Co.; Thomas Laidlaw, dry goods merchant, whose store was at the foot of D'Auteuil street; Robert Cairns, tailor, of Mountain Hill; William C. Richardson, leather merchant; Dr. James Cassils, once one of the physicians of the society; Adam Watters, grocer, of Fabrique street; Hon. John Stewart, who received from the Government in exchange for his property on Grande Allée, known as Bandon Lodge, the estate of Marchmont; John Bruce, of H. M. Customs, whose residence was on the St. Foye Road, near the Belvedere; Dunbar Ross, Solicitor-General, who lived opposite the Place d'Armes; Charles Wilkie, eldest son of Daniel Wilkie, Rector of the Quebec High School; Thomas Hunter, head accountant of Ross & Co.; L. T. Macpherson, Notary; Daniel McGie, stockbroker, and Pemberton Paterson, son of the first president of the society.



INCORPORATION OF THE SOCIETY
CONSTITUTION, BY-LAWS, &c.

INCORPORATION OF THE SOCIETY



CAP. XLIX.

An Act to incorporate the St. Andrew's Society of Quebec.

[Assented to 1st February, 1870.]

WHEREAS the president and members of the association, which hath for many years existed at Quebec, under the name of the St. Andrew's Society of Quebec, have, by their petition to the Legislature, represented that the said association has been formed for the benevolent purpose of affording pecuniary, medical and other relief to such natives of Scotland and their descendants, as may from sickness or other causes have fallen into distress, and of aiding, directing and relieving the necessities of Scottish immigrants on their arrival in Canada, and hath prayed that for the better attainment of the objects of the said association, it may be invested with corporate powers; and by reason of the good effected by the said association, it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition; Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislature of Quebec, enacts as follows:

1. Messrs. John Cook Thomson, Duncan McPherson,

John Laird, Peter MacNaughton, Archibald Nicoll, A Robertson, jr., John Wilson Cook, John Fraser, Charles Wilkie, Thomas G. Hunter, John Cook, D.D., W. B. Clark, William Brodie, W. D. Campbell, James Dean, John Gilmour, James Gibb, William Hossack, Geo. Irvine, L. T. McPherson, John McNaughton, Daniel McGie, Pemberton Paterson, James G. Ross, John Ross, McLean Stuart, Robert Shaw, Robert Cassels, Andrew Stuart, Henry S. Scott, Michael Stevenson, John Thomson, Daniel Wilkie, William Walker, D. A. Ross, and such other persons as are now members of the said association, or shall hereafter become members thereof, under the provisions of this act and the by-laws made under the authority thereof, shall be, and they are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of the "St. Andrew's Society of Quebec," and may by that name sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, in all courts of law, and places whatsoever, and by that name they and their successors shall have perpetual succession and may have a common seal, and may break, change, alter or renew the same at pleasure, and may by any legal title acquire, hold and enjoy any estate whatever, real or personal, stocks, debentures or securities, and may alienate, lease or otherwise dispose of the same, or any part thereof from time to time, and as occasion may require, and other estate real or personal may acquire instead thereof; and all property real or personal now belonging to the association aforesaid, or held in trust for the said association, or for the use thereof, shall, after the passing of this act, become the property of the corporation hereby constituted; pro-

vided always, that the clear annual value of the said real estate held by the corporation at any one time shall not exceed four thousand dollars.

2. The affairs and business of the said corporation shall be managed by such officers and committees, and under such restrictions, touching the powers and duties of such officers and committees as by by-laws in that behalf, the corporation may, from time to time, ordain.

3. All deeds sealed with the common seal of the corporation and signed by the president, vice-presidents and by some other member of the committee of management, and countersigned by the treasurer and none other, shall be held to be deeds of the corporation; provided always, that the treasurer for the time being may receive all moneys payable to the corporation, and grant valid receipts therefor.

4. It shall be lawful for the said corporation to make by-laws for the admission and expulsion of members, and for the proper administration of the property and affairs of the corporation, and to repeal and amend the same from time to time, and such by-laws and amendments shall be proposed and seconded at a previous meeting. No number of members less than twenty-one members of the corporation (including the presiding officer) shall form a meeting for the purpose of altering such by-laws, nor shall any alteration be made therein, unless three-fourths of the members present agree to it.

5. The annual and general meetings of the said cor-

poration shall be held in such manner, after such notice upon such requisitions, and at such times, in the city of Quebec, as shall be directed by the by-laws of the corporation.

6. The by-laws of the said association, in so far as they may not be repugnant to this act or the laws of this Province, shall be the by-laws of the corporation hereby constituted until they shall be repealed or altered as aforesaid; provided always that no by-law shall impose a penalty or forfeiture exceeding two dollars.

7. Until others shall be elected, according to the by-laws of the corporation, the present officers of the association shall be those of the said corporation.

8. No person, otherwise competent to be a witness in any suit, action or prosecution, in which the said corporation may be engaged, shall be deemed incompetent to be such witness by reason of his being, or having been a member or officer of the said corporation.

9. All subscriptions of members due to the corporation under any by-law, all penalties incurred under any by-law by any person bound thereby, and all other sums of money due to the corporation, shall be paid to the treasurer thereof, and in default of payment, may be recovered in an action brought by him in the name of the corporation in any court of competent civil jurisdiction; provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any member from withdrawing at any time from the said corporation,

after payment of all arrears due to the funds thereof, including the annual subscription for the year then current, and giving notice in writing of such withdrawal.

10. The corporation shall make annual reports to both houses of the legislature containing a general statement of the affairs of the said corporation, which said reports shall be presented within the first twenty days of every session of the legislature.

11. This act shall be deemed a public act, and as such shall be judicially noticed by all judges and others whomsoever, without being specially pleaded.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

NAME AND SEAL.

1. The Society shall be named "THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY OF QUEBEC," and shall have a common Seal, with its name engraved thereon, around the Arms of Scotland, with the National Motto, "*Nemo me impune lacesset.*"

OBJECT OF THE SOCIETY.

2. The Society is instituted for the purpose of affording relief and advice to natives of Scotland and their descendants who may stand in need thereof, and with the view of promoting union among all classes of Scotchmen and those of Scottish origin in Canada.

MEMBERS.

3. None but Scotchmen, and the descendants of Scotchmen shall be eligible as members of the Society. When any person is to be proposed for admission as a member, the member proposing shall give to the Secretary, at a meeting of the Society, a written notification thereof, mentioning the name of the candidate, his occupation, and the place of his nativity. The election shall be by ballot, and the consent of a majority of the members present shall be necessary to the admission of candidates.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

4. Natives of Scotland, or children and grandchildren of natives of Scotland or of resident members, who may be strangers to the city, may be proposed and ballotted for as honorary members, on the same evening; and they, as well as the resident members, shall be entitled to a certificate of their admission, authenticated with the seal of the Society, and signed by the President and Secretary. None shall be admitted as honorary members who reside within the County of Quebec.

OFFICERS.

5. A President, two Vice-Presidents, a Charitable Committee of five members, one or more Chaplains, one or more Physicians, a Secretary and a Treasurer, shall be annually chosen from among the resident members at the Annual Meeting hereafter mentioned, who shall constitute the Board of Managers and shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices on the Festival of Saint Andrew next ensuing. The election shall be by ballot, and a plurality of votes shall decide. The President shall be first chosen and duly announced to the meeting, and afterwards the rest of the officers shall be ballotted for separately. The officers of the same description shall rank according to a plurality of votes.

STATED MEETINGS.

6. The Society shall hold four quarterly meetings every year, viz., on the last Thursday in January,

April, July and October, the last of which shall be called the Annual Meeting. The President, or in his absence the officer highest in rank who may be present, shall appoint the place of meeting, and the Secretary shall, at his desire, give due notice thereof to the resident members, and nine shall be necessary to constitute a quorum. At all meetings the names of the members present shall be recorded.

SPECIAL MEETINGS.

7. The President, or in his absence the officer highest in rank who may be in the city, shall, when any emergency occurs which in his opinion may render it expedient, or upon application made for that purpose by the Board of Managers, call a special meeting of the Society. The Secretary shall give due notice to the resident members, of whom nine shall be required to constitute a quorum. Special meetings shall not be competent for the transaction of any business except that for which they have been specially summoned: the consent of a majority of the members present shall be necessary to constitute a vote, and the yeas and nays on each question shall be recorded.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

8. As the benevolent views of the Society will be greatly promoted by a social intercourse among the members, the Society shall hold an Anniversary Meeting, and such members as may be thereunto disposed shall celebrate St. Andrew's Day in such a manner as shall have been decided at the annual meeting; and the

members shall on that day appear with a St. Andrew's Cross, or a Thistle, displayed on the left breast. When St. Andrew's Day happens on Sunday, the first day of December shall be observed as the Festival.

DUTY OF THE PRESIDENT.

9. The President shall, when he is present, preside at all meetings of the Society, preserve order, put the question, and declare the decision. He shall call a special meeting of the Society when he shall judge it proper, or when applied to for that purpose by the Board of Managers, and he shall appoint the place of all meetings. He shall likewise sign all orders on the Treasurer from the Charitable Committee.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

10. The duties specified in the foregoing article shall, in the absence of the President, devolve on the first Vice-President, and in the absence of both, on the second Vice-President.

CHARITABLE COMMITTEE.

11. The Charitable Committee shall dispense the bounty of the Society, and carry into effect the various objects pointed out by the Constitution, and for this purpose, a recommendation in writing shall be signed by not less than three of the members, and it shall be necessary also to obtain the sanction of the President, or in his absence, that of the 1st or 2nd Vice-President to such recommendation, either of whom is authorized to draw on the Treasurer for the sum specified. Not more than twenty dollars shall be given to one head of

a family in one year, unless it be otherwise determined at a meeting of the Society; and provided also that the whole sum thus dispensed by the Charitable Committee and by the Society in one year does not exceed the revenue of the Society for that year. None shall be objects of the Society's bounty but such resident members thereof as may become indigent, and poor natives of Scotland, and children and grandchildren of the natives of Scotland or of resident members of the Society, unless it shall be otherwise determined at a meeting of the Society. The Charitable Committee shall likewise recommend to the attention of the Chaplains and Physicians such persons as they suppose might be benefited by their advice.

CHAPLAINS.

12. It shall be the duty of the Chaplains to perform the religious duties required at the meetings of the Society; by their counsel and advice to promote harmony and good will among the members, and to assist such sick and distressed persons as may be recommended to their attention by any of the Board of Managers.

PHYSICIANS.

13. It shall be the duty of the Physicians to give their advice and assistance to such sick or maimed persons as may be recommended to their care by any of the Board of Managers.

THE TREASURER.

14. The Treasurer shall have the custody of the

money and other property of the Society. He shall keep regular accounts of his receipts and expenditures in suitable books provided for that purpose. He shall, at each quarterly meeting, present an abstract of his accounts, stating the sum received and expended since the previous meeting, and likewise the whole amount received and expended since the previous Annual Meeting, and specifying the cash in hand so that the Society may, if it think proper, take order for the disposition thereof. He shall also appoint a suitable person to collect the fees and dues of the Society.

THE SECRETARY.

15. The Secretary shall have the custody of all the records and journals of the Society, and shall make a regular entry of all the proceedings at each meeting. He shall keep a list of all the members of the Society and notify any new members of their election. He shall summon the resident members to all meetings directed in this Constitution, or called by the presiding officer. He shall, on the order of the Society, erase from the list of members the names of all such persons as by the terms of this Constitution shall have forfeited their title to membership, making report thereof at the next meeting. He shall also have the custody of the seal and badges of the Society. In the absence of the Secretary the duties above specified shall devolve on such person as the meeting may appoint.

DEATH, RESIGNATION OR REMOVAL OF OFFICERS.

16. In case of the death, resignation, or removal of any of the Officers during the year for which they were

elected, the Society shall, at the next meeting, choose others in their room to serve for the remaining part of the year.

APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS AND COMMITTEES.

17. Two Auditors of accounts, not being officers, shall be appointed at the Annual Meeting, whose duty it shall be to examine the books and accounts of the Treasurer, and report to the Society at the next Annual Meeting. The above and all special committees shall be nominated by the Presiding Officer and appointed by a vote of the Society.

FUNDS OF THE SOCIETY.

18. If at any time there should be more money in the hands of the Treasurer than the exigencies of the poor require, the same shall be invested as may be determined on by the Managers, with the concurrence of the President and Vice-Presidents. It shall not be competent for any meeting to direct the disposition or appropriation of any part of the Society's stock previously loaned out or vested in public securities or in real property, unless the President or one of the Vice-Presidents and at least fifteen of the resident members be present.

FEES AND DUES.

19. Members shall contribute Two Dollars each, annually, to the funds of the Society, to be paid on the first day of May in each year.

LIFE MEMBERS.

20. On the payment by any member of a sum not less than twenty dollars, the same shall be accepted in lieu of any further subscription or contribution; and the sum thus paid, as well as any donation to the Society, shall be invested in some permanent fund, the interest only of which shall be placed among the distributable funds of the Society.

DELINQUENCY IN PAYING DUES.

21. Any member, unless he be in indigent circumstances, of which the Society shall judge, who shall refuse or neglect to pay his annual contribution for two years after it has been due shall be considered as having withdrawn himself from the Society, and the Secretary shall on the order of the Society, erase his name from the list of members, and no member shall be entitled to vote at the Annual Meeting, whose dues are unpaid. Such delinquent shall be reported by the Treasurer at the Annual Meeting.

MEMBERS ABSENT FROM CITY.

22. The Secretary is empowered to strike from the list of members, with the concurrence of the Board of Managers, the name of any member in good standing who has removed permanently from the city.

ORDER TO BE OBSERVED AT MEETING.

23. At each meeting of the Society, after the Presiding Officer shall have taken the chair, the Minutes of the previous meeting shall be read by the Secretary.

Good order and decorum shall be observed by all the members, and whoever offends in this respect shall be liable to be reprimanded by the presiding officer.

OBEDIENCE TO THE RULES.

24. The members of this Society shall faithfully observe and conform to all the rules and regulations that shall be made by the Society and entered in the books thereof, on pain of being dismissed from it and having their names erased from the list of members.

MODE OF ALTERING THE CONSTITUTION.

25. The Constitution shall not be altered, except at an Annual Meeting, at which the President or one of the Vice-Presidents and not less than twenty-one resident members are present, the consent of three-fourths of whom shall be necessary to ratify an amendment; and all proposed amendments shall be submitted to the consideration of the Society at the previous meeting.



LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

1905-06.

LIST OF OFFICERS

<i>President</i>	FRANK L. GLASS.
<i>1st Vice-President</i>	LORNE C. WEBSTER.
<i>2nd Vice-President</i>	ALEX. HYDE.
<i>Treasurer</i>	AMOS CAMPBELL.
<i>Secretary</i>	J. M. JOHNSTON.
<i>Chaplains</i>	{ REV. A. T. LOVE. REV. WYLIE C. CLARK.

Charitable Committee:

W. C. SCOTT,	A. MILLER,	W. BRODIE,
P. JOHNSTON,	A. ROBERTSON.	

Auditors:

ROBERT STEWART and JAMES BAIN.

Physician.....DR. R. C. BLAIR.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Alexander, John

Bain, James	Brodie, C. E.
Bell, David	Brodie, C. M.
Brodie, Wm.	Brodie, George
Brodie, Alex.	Blair, R.C., M.D.

74 LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE

Cook, Wm.	Cassels, J. T.
Cook, A. H.	Cockburn, F. J.
Campbell, Amos	Clark, James
Campbell, George A. S.	Clark, Rev. Wylie C.
Dean, W. R.	Drysdale, A. R.
	Donald, W. E.
Fraser, Andrew	Forrest, Alex.
Glass, John	Gibb, James
Glass, Frank L.	Gordon, John
Geggie, David H.	Gilmour, Kenneth
Hossack, Geo. C.	Hyde, Alex.
Harper, Dr. J. M.	Hay, Arch.
	Holliday, James
Johnston, Peter	Johnston, J. M.
	Johnston, W. W.
Love, Revd. A. T.	Leitch, J. G.
Laurie, Alex.	Laurie, Frank C.
	Laird, John
Miller, Arch.	McKay, Alex.
Miller, James	McKay, Robt.
Muir, James, Sr.	McCord, C. A.
Muir, James, Jr.	MacNaughton, F. M.
Mitchell, Geo. M.	MacKay, Dr. J. M.
Macpherson, Wm. M.	McLimont, John
McGie, Daniel	McLimont, Wm.
Macnider, James	McCuaig, Revd. W. W.
McLeod, D. R.	McDougall, Thomas
McWilliam, Wm.	MacNaughton, John

Petrie, Alex.

Ross, F. W.
Ross, John T.
Robertson, Alex.

Rattray, David
Rattray, E. E. B.
Ritchie, John

Reid, James

Stobo, Rev. E. J.
Sutherland, J. D.
Stewart, Dr. George
Stewart, Robert
Strang, John
Strang, J. Ross.

Scott, W. C.
Scott, B. A.
Scott, A. E.
Scott, J. G.
Smith, H. H.
Simons, Arch.

Strachan, John

Thomson, D. C.
Thomson, Andrew
Thomson, G. H.

Thomson, J. C.
Turnbull, Col. J. F.
Thomson, Jack

Thomson, H. Stuart

Webster, A. D.
Webster, L. C.

Waddell, W. G.
Wilson, J. McD.

Watson, Wm.

Young, T. A.



